

23: 252. 1888 (See Payson, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 8: 140. 1921).

*Synthlipsis Berlandieri* Gray, Bot. Mex. Bound. Surv. 34. 1859 = *Lesquerella lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Watson, var. *Berlandieri* (Gray) Payson, *op. cit.* 139.

*Synthlipsis Berlandieri* Gray, var. *hispida* Watson, Proc. Am. Acad. 17: 321. 1882 = *Lesquerella lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Watson.

*Synthlipsis heterochroma* Watson, l. c. = *Lesquerella lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Watson.

#### STANLEYELLA

*Stanleyella* Rydb., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 34: 432. 1904.

*Stanleyella texana* (Cory) comb. nov.

The plant described by Cory as *Sisymbrium texanum* (Rhodora 39: 418. 1937) is not a member of that genus. Rather it must be referred to the genus *Stanleyella* which up to now has been monotypic. *Stanleyella texana* differs from members of *Sisymbrium* in having accumbent cotyledons, reflexed or spreading sepals at anthesis, very slender petals which are not effectively differentiated into blade and claw, filaments of nearly equal length which exceed the long petals, nectar glands almost equally developed under all filaments and a congested inflorescence and fruiting raceme. The following specimens not cited by Cory belong to this species. TEXAS. Brewster County: Terlingua Creek, northeast of Agua Fria, April 1936, Cory (Gray); north of Terlingua, April 1938, Warnock 309 (U. S. Nat. Herb.); near Hot Springs, March 1938, Sperry 1288 (U. S. Nat. Herb.).

Gray Herbarium, Harvard University,  
February 14, 1939.

#### REVIEW

*The Flowering Plants and Ferns of Mount Rainier.* BY GEORGE NEVILLE JONES. University of Washington Publications in Biology. Volume VII. Pp. 1-192 with 9 plates. University of Washington, Seattle, 1938. Price \$1.75, obtainable from the Publications Editor.

A thoroughly worthy companion volume to his excellent "Botanical Survey of the Olympic Peninsula," the present work gives a detailed picture of the flora of the Mount Rainier section of the Cascade Range. The book is intended for amateur as well as professional botanists, and is provided with concise and readily usable keys to the families, genera, species and varieties. Each of these entities is, in turn, equipped with a skeleton description and an indication of habitat and life zone preference. The all too brief introduction affords an analysis of the flora, by application of the Raunkiaer spectrum combined with the life zone hypothesis. No comparison is offered of the Olympic and



Cascadian floras, a comparison which, although not necessarily within the scope of the paper, might afford some exceedingly significant data. The generic concept employed is conservative throughout; the specific is somewhat less conservative, and five new species are described. The most exhaustive account of any portion of the Cascade Range which has yet been published, this volume will be a necessary and welcome addition to the working library of every plant student of the Pacific Northwest.—L. C.

### NOTES AND NEWS

**TEUCRIUM GLANDULOSUM IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA.** A specimen which was provisionally referred to *Teucrium glandulosum* Kellogg by T. H. Kearney was collected in the Castle Dome Mountains, Yuma County, Arizona at Horse Tanks in May 1938 by A. A. Nichol. The specimen was referred to me and because of the large size of the corolla, the lower lip being 2 cm. long, there was an element of doubt as to its identity. However, in July of the present year, I visited the locality and found the plant locally abundant near the Tanks in small arroyos and in the main drainage bottom above the Tanks. It is a diffuse plant, as much as a meter tall. Both flowers and mature fruit were present which, being compared with an abundant collection made this year on Cedros Island by Haines and Hale, leaves no doubt as to its specific identity. Nichols' collection with large flowers was made at the very beginning of the season. As the season progressed the flowers had grown smaller until by its end they were half the former size. This species has heretofore been known only from Cedros Island, where it occurs in the *Larrea* formation, and on the adjacent peninsula. To find it in Arizona was not without interest. This interest was doubled by its discovery in May of the present year in the Whipple Mountains of San Bernardino County, California, by Miss Annie M. Alexander. It was collected there among rocks in shady moist places at an altitude of 1450 feet on the Gene Reservoir to Copper Basin road. Since a number of exotics have been found at Horse Tanks the possibility was present that it had been introduced. Its habit of occurrence there as well as its discovery in the Whipple Mountains suggest otherwise. The specific epithet arouses wonder, for the plant is quite glabrous and in no way glandular.—CARL EPLING, Department of Botany, University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. F. W. Foxworthy, Research Associate in Botany, University of California, published his second general treatise on Philippine Dipterocarpaceae in the Philippine Journal of Science in 1918 (13 c: 163–200). The third appears in the same journal an even twenty years later (Philipp. Jour. Sci. 67: 241–333, pls. 1–9. 1938) and embodies the results of the author's constant attention



Constance, Lincoln. 1939. "The Flowering Plants and Ferns of Mount Rainier. University of Washington Publications in Biology. Volume VII by George Neville Jones." *Madroño; a West American journal of botany* 5, 134-135.

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